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MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

BUTTE, MONT.

Bread—Wrapping of, to Prevent Contamination. (Ord. 1326, June 8, 1916).

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, or for his agent or servant, to sell, exchange, or deliver, or offer for sale, or exchange or deliver or cause or permit to be sold, exchanged, or delivered in the city of Butte any bread unless the same shall be closely wrapped and sealed in a clean paper, each loaf to be wrapped separately, said paper to be impervious to any pollution whatsoever from dust, dirt, flies, or any vermin, and from the hands of any person or persons engaged in its sale, said wrapping to be done at the plant or shop where said product is made: *Provided, however,* That the provisions of this ordinance shall not apply to hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, or other places where bread is made for their own use.

SEC. 2. The use of newspapers or any other waste paper for such wrapping is strictly prohibited. All bread must stand after it leaves such ovens two hours before it is wrapped and sealed in said paper.

SEC. 3. Each and every person, company, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction, be fined in a sum not less than \$10 nor more than \$300.

DECATUR, ILL.

Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases—Quarantine—Placarding—Disinfection—Hospitalization—School Attendance. Tuberculosis. (Ord. 270, Apr. 10, 1916.)

ART. 6. SEC. 35. *Contagious-disease reports.*—Every physician or other person attending upon any case of contagious, infectious, or pestilential disease shall, within 12 hours after first having knowledge of the same, report by telephone every such case to the office of the superintendent of health, stating the name of the person, giving the residence location, so that he or she may be easily found, and stating the nature of the disease and such other relative information as desired. The following diseases are hereby declared to be reportable diseases: Cholera, smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, infantile paralysis, measles, chicken-pox, varioloid, erysipelas, cerebrospinal meningitis, whooping cough, mumps, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, and other diseases designated, accepted, and recognized as contagious or infectious.

SEC. 36. *Quarantine.*—It shall be the duty of the superintendent of health to visit and examine, or cause to be visited and examined by a physician, all persons who shall be reported to him as laboring or supposed to be laboring under any contagious, infectious, or pestilential disease, and who have not had medical attendance. The superintendent of health shall cause a notice printed in large letters to be placed upon every house in which any person or persons are living or staying, who have been reported to be affected with any such disease, on which shall be printed the name of the disease from which the person is suffering, and if any person or persons shall

deface, alter, mutilate, destroy, remove, or tear down such notice without the permission of the superintendent of health, such person or persons shall be subject to the penalties of this article. The head of every household in which there is a contagious or infectious disease shall notify the health department at once if the card has been removed by any means whatsoever, and failure to so report shall be subject to a fine provided in this ordinance.

SEC. 37. *Removal of patients.*—The superintendent of health, with the consent of the commissioner of public health and safety, shall, when he deems it advisable, cause any person or persons within the city having any of the above-named diseases to be removed to the isolation hospital, or to some other safe and proper place where danger from contagion will be avoided, and shall provide suitable attendance for such person: *Provided*, That if such person, being a resident of the city, shall refuse to be removed, or if conditions be such that in the opinion of the attending physician removal would be attended with danger to his or her life, then such measures shall be taken by the superintendent of health as may be deemed most advisable to prevent the spread of the disease.

SEC. 38. *Exposure of person; articles from infected place.*—Any person having any contagious disease enumerated in this ordinance who shall willfully expose himself or herself in the public street, public places, conveyance, or vehicle, while in danger of conveying the disease to others, or any driver or owner of such vehicle or conveyance, who did not immediately disinfect the same under the direction of the health department, and any person who shall give, lend, sell, transmit, convey, or expose any clothing, rags, bedding, or other thing which have been exposed to infection or contagion shall be liable to the fine specified in this article.

SEC. 39. *Expiration of quarantine.*—The attending physician shall report to the health department when the patient or patients have recovered from the disease quarantined or placarded for, and the premises shall be thoroughly fumigated under the supervision of the health department and quarantine raised.

SEC. 40. *Institutions to report.*—The manager or other person in charge or control of any public or private institutions, hotel, boarding or lodging house in the city shall, within six hours after first discovering the existence of any contagious disease, report to the superintendent of health, stating the name, the nature of the disease, and the place of residence of the patient.

SEC. 41. *Tuberculosis, etc.; fumigation.*—The health department is hereby given authority to cause all houses or premises in which there has been a case or cases of tuberculosis, and in case of the vacation of any apartment or premises by death from tuberculosis, or by removal therefrom of a person or persons sick with tuberculosis, to be fumigated and disinfected. The occupant, owner, or agent of every such house or premises shall notify the health department of such removal or death, and upon the failure to do so shall be subject to the penalties of this ordinance.

SEC. 42. *Penalty.*—Any person who shall violate or fail to comply with the provisions of this article shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 for each and every offense.

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ART. 2. SEC. 10. *Sanitation of schools.*—The superintendent of health shall have jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to the preservation of the health of those in attendance upon the public and private schools of the city of Decatur, to which end it is hereby made the duty of the superintendent of health: (1) To require that all persons attending said schools, either as teacher or pupil, shall present satisfactory evidence of proper and successful vaccination against smallpox whenever smallpox exists in the city, or there is reasonable ground to apprehend its appearance; (2) to exclude from said school any person suffering with a contagious or infectious disease, or liable to convey such disease while in attendance. No child or person shall attend any school in the city while suffering from, or who has recently been in contact with

any person suffering from smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, chicken-pox, whooping cough, mumps, yellow fever, infantile paralysis, typhoid fever, or any other contagious or infectious disease. "Suffering from a disease" shall mean possessing the symptoms or harboring the organisms of said disease, whether the person is actually ill with the disease or not. "Recently in contact" shall mean brought in contact with an environment or person infected with such a disease within such a period of time prior to the attendance at school as to make a child or any person a possible carrier of infection to others. Communicable or contagious diseases shall mean all diseases which are, according to recognized medical authorities, transmissible from one person to another. The superintendent of health is hereby authorized to make, or cause to be made, through the school department by agreement, a physical examination of all school children in the city, and for that purpose is empowered to visit any school and examine any pupils as often as he deems it necessary. The board of education, upon notification of the existence of a contagious or infectious disease among any pupils in any school, shall immediately notify the principal of the school, and the patient therefrom, or any other person exposed to the disease, shall be excluded from school until the person is furnished with a certificate of entrance signed by the attending physician and indorsed by the superintendent of health, stating that said person has entirely recovered and is not a menace to other pupils. The period of exclusion from school from contagious or infectious diseases shall be as follows:

(a) *Scarlet fever*.—In scarlet fever the minimum time is five weeks, if desquamation is complete and all purulent discharges have ceased. If isolation quarantine is observed, children and others who have had the disease may return to school. If children or others who have not had the disease are immediately removed to another address they may return to school in one week. If continuing to reside at home they must not be readmitted until five days after the latest case in the family has been discharged.

(b) *Diphtheria*.—In diphtheria the minimum time is two weeks, and cultures from the throat and nose taken on two successive days no longer show the diphtheria bacilli. Children and others in the family who have been immunized against the disease, and cultures from whose throats show no diphtheria bacilli, may return to school. If children and others are immediately removed to another address and cultures from the throat and nose are negative, they may be readmitted to school. In case of a diphtheria carrier one negative culture is sufficient.

(c) *Membranous croup*.—Membranous croup is considered the same as diphtheria.

(d) *Measles*.—Minimum time, until at least five days after the disappearance of the rash, if the patient is well in other respects, no cough, no catarrhal discharges. If quarantine is observed and children and adults who have had the disease are immediately removed to another address they may return to school in 14 days. If continuing to reside in the home they can not be readmitted until 14 days after the latest case in the family has been discharged.

(e) *German measles*.—One week. Exclude all others who have not had the disease until the case is terminated.

(f) *Chicken-pox*.—Until all scabs have disappeared, exclude all who have not had the disease until the case is terminated.

(g) *Whooping cough*.—No definite time, but until the whoop has definitely disappeared, usually six weeks to two months.

(h) *Mumps*.—Until the swelling has entirely subsided.

In all other contagious or infectious diseases the patient shall be excluded until the attending physician and the superintendent of health shall declare such patients not a menace to other pupils.